

# Edmonton Bulletin.

Vol. IV.

EDMONTON, ALBERTA, SATURDAY, JULY 14TH, 1883.

No. 37.

## TELEGRAPHIC.

BATTLEFORD, July 13, 1883.

Steamer Northcote has not arrived yet.  
A son of Mr. S. Ballendine, Indian farm instructor, was drowned in the Battle river last Friday.

Timothy Chambers, who has been appointed agricultural superintendent of the Indian industrial school to be established here, has arrived. It is not known when the school will be established.

The survey of the town site is being extended so as to include the plateau between the two rivers. R. C. Laurie has the contract for the survey.

## LOCAL.

RIVER high.

COOLER and damper.

MAIL left at 7 p.m. yesterday.

ROADS that challenge competition.

MOSQUITOES are reported very bad on the plains.

THE south side people want a pound established in that locality.

COURT sits on Wednesday next, 18th inst. Three lawyers. Lots of fun.

K. MCKENZIE and Miss Flora McDougall left for Bow river on Tuesday.

J. MACDONALD arrived on Monday with 14 cart loads of goods for Brown & Curry.

FIVE cart loads of freight arrived on Monday last from Swift Current for Sinclair & Co.

SENATOR CARVELL, W. B. Scarth, and Capt. Geddes left for Calgary and Winnipeg this forenoon.

JOHN O'CONNOR, wood ranger for the Edmonton district, left Ottawa for this place on June 20th.

A. McNICOL arrived on the south side on Friday afternoon with ten cart loads of freight for F. Oliver.

SINCLAIR & Co. have opened out in the lower story of the Masonic hall, opposite McDougall & Co.

E. BURBANCK arrived by the Manitoba with a party of eight men to commence the work of river improvement.

THE Manitoba pulled out from the Fort at nine o'clock this morning. She stopped at the lower mill for lumber.

L. LAFRAMBOIS and W. Bird arrived on Wednesday with forty carts belonging to D. McLeod for A. Macdonald & Co.

AD. McPHERSON arrived on the south side on Friday evening with forty cart loads of freight for J. A. McDougall & Co.

MR. McNAUGHTON, H.B.Co. land agent, was very ill of inflammation of the lungs when he arrived by boat on Friday morning.

SERVICE will be conducted in All Saints church on Sunday at the usual hour by E. J. Lawrence, of Ft. Vermillion, Peace river.

THE St. Albert mission is receiving two organs by Abram Selvais' train of carts. One is for use in St. Joachim's church in town.

WORD arrived by this mail that the session of the North-West council will commence at Regina on Monday the 20th of August next.

CHIEF FACTOR Hardisty arrived at Prince Albert, accompanied by W. McKay, of Ft. Pitt, on the 2nd inst. The council would probably meet on the 6th.

COURT will be held at Ft. Saskatchewan on Monday next, when two or three minor cases will be disposed of. The reason of trying them there is to save expense.

REV. PERE LEDUC became a British subject by naturalization while on the Manitoba on Thursday last. The naturalization was effected through Col. Richardson.

DAN NOYES has been engaged lately in taking out saw logs at the White Mud. The bull dogs in the woods there were simply awful, almost bleeding the horses to death.

FELIX GABRIEL arrived on Thursday evening last from Swift Current with fifteen of Donald McLeod's carts, ten of them with freight for Brown & Curry and five for Sinclair & Co.

MAIL arrived on Wednesday evening last at seven o'clock, exactly on time. Seven bags of mail matter but no express came. The carrier brought the Ft. Saskatchewan bag through to Edmonton.

MESSRS. W. B. Scarth, of Toronto, Senator Carvell, of P.E.I., and Capt. Geddes, of Toronto, arrived from Calgary on Saturday last. Messrs. Scarth and Carvell are interested in the Edmonton and Saskatchewan land company and have been busy all week inspecting the company's tract and taking settlers' entries.

THE St. Albert mission party arrived from the end of the track on Wednesday last. The party comprised one sister of charity, one priest, three brothers, and three young Canadians intending to settle.

THE MacLeod Gazette owns up to a late spring in that region, and says the North-West at large and the world generally were similarly fixed. Edmonton must respectfully claim to be excepted; the spring here was early and good in every way.

ABRAM SELVAIS and party arrived on the south side of the river on Thursday evening last with 49 carts and one double wagon. Twenty carts of the outfit are loaded for Sinclair & Co., seven or eight for the R. C. mission at St. Albert, and the rest for A. Macdonald & Co. They were unable to cross the river on Friday as the steamer prevented the ferry from running.

A SPECIMEN of salt from Great Slave river, or rather Salt river, a small tributary of the Great Slave river, was brought in from Peace river lately. It is the only salt used in the Mackenzie, Athabasca and Peace river districts. It is perfectly pure, clean and good. The machinery used in its preparation for market consists of a shovel and a bag. Until late years it was the only salt used at Edmonton. It is superior in every particular to Goderich salt.

It always rains when a boat comes in. When the Northwest arrived on her first trip this season there was a heavy rain. The Bulletin predicted then that there would be rain when the boat arrived again as was expected about the 1st of July. The boat did not arrive at that time and the weather remained dry and hot, with no prospect of a change. The Manitoba arrived on Friday morning, and lo a rain set in immediately. If this thing is kept up the country will be flooded when steamboat arrivals become numerous.

MRS. KELLY mother of Luke Kelly of this place, arrived on Tuesday evening last from Swift Current, accompanied by her children John, Joseph, Charles James, William, Catherine, Eliza and Agnes Kelly, and Mrs. Donovan. The party brought through two good teams of Canadian horses. They had intended coming by boat, but the passage money of such a large number of persons amounted to such a sum that it was thought cheaper to purchase teams and come across the plains. Besides, the trip was made in less time than by boat and was not so monotonous.

W. J. WALKER writes from Winnipeg under date of June 8th that he had shipped part of his machinery for Edmonton that day. He was going to send altogether \$5,000 worth of agricultural implements, twenty-five sewing machines, and a number of fanning mills. Himself and his father have rented the Mammoth hotel from D. McLeod. Edmonton is all the rage in Winnipeg and a number of families as well as single men will start shortly. A great many people also argue bitterly against the place. He heard one man say that grain would not ripen here as the land was so rich.

COL. RICHARDSON will be at Edmonton on Tuesday to receive the declarations of such foreign born residents of the district who have lived in Canada for the past three years as desire to become naturalized. This naturalization will be made under the law of 1880 as that of '81 which is more complicated has not come in force yet. A number of parties complained strongly at the late election of their inability to vote although so long resident in the country. The opportunity is afforded them to acquire the full rights of citizenship. They should not neglect this opportunity as it may be a long time before citizenship can be obtained under the new law, when it once supercedes the present one, as there is no telling when its machinery may be put in motion.

THE following pupils were in attendance at the Edmonton public school for the quarter year ending 30th June. The names are arranged in order of merit. Third class—Gilbert McKay, Janet Henderson, Adolphus Norris, Wm. Lennie, Fred. Rowland, Alex. Groat, Wm. Rowland, Memeleina Remillard. Second—John Rowland, Flora McDonald, Percy Henderson, Fred. Hodgson, Malcolm Groat, Wm. McKernan, Mary Ross, John Groat, Ben. Monroe. Part 2nd—Colin Lennie, Wm. Rowland, Nettie Henderson, Archie Rowland, Miles Norris, John Cameron. Senior 1st—Alex. McCauley, Victoria Gurneau. Junior 1st—Kate McDonald, Lily McCauley, Louis Gurneau, Eliza McDonald, Maggie Hardisty, Jenny Goodridge. Punctuality—Flora McDonald, Kate McDonald, John Rowland, Fred. Hodgson. The average daily attendance for above time is 22, an increase of four over last quarter. R. Secord, teacher.

A PUBLIC meeting held in the school house yesterday evening was well attended. It was addressed by Messrs. Scarth and Carvell of the Edmonton and Saskatchewan land company, explaining the course the company intended to pursue. The explanations were satisfactory to the meeting. Report next week.

G. GULLION arrived from Lac la Biche on Sunday evening last. He has been employed in building a York boat for the R.C. mission there to run on the Athabasca river, also two skiffs for the H.B.Co. Crops were looking well at Lac la Biche, Whitefish lake and Victoria. Fish were scarce. The frame of P. Pruden's grist mill was raised successfully on June 23rd, and work on it is progressing satisfactorily. James Pruden has removed to Victoria, and has taken over the H.B.Co. establishment there. A frost on the night of the 31st of May cut down the tobacco that was being raised by the R.C. mission at Lac la Biche. The tobacco raised there last year was of very large size. George Martin arrived at Lac la Biche while Mr. Gullion was there from Ft. Chippewyan, and left at once for his home in the States. He came alone from Ft. McMurray up the Athabasca in a birch canoe. He did not consider the rapids on the Athabasca as bad as usually represented. The steamer being built by the H.B.Co. at Ft. Chippewyan was progressing slowly. It would not be ready to run before fall and might not be ready then as parts of the machinery were missing. E. McGillivray, of Victoria, is very unwell.

REV. PERE LEDUC, Rt. Rev. Dr. Tabaret, pres. of the Ottawa college, and Rev. Pere Gastie from lake Cariboo, or Deer lake, several hundred miles north of Prince Albert, where he has been stationed for the past twenty-three years, arrived by the Manitoba. The latter gentleman took the boat at Cumberland and the two former at Prince Albert. Dr. Tabaret is one of two inspectors of missions who are making a tour of the different Roman Catholic missions in the North-West. He will probably remain in this district until September, when he will return to Ottawa by way of Calgary. The other inspector, Rev. Pere Soulier, has gone north from Carlton to Isle la Crosse, accompanied by Bishop Grandin. Both will be at St. Albert about the latter end of August. Rev. Pere Leduc, it is needless to say, is returning from his trip to Ottawa for better terms. He will give the result of his endeavors at a public meeting to be called next week. Before they left Prince Albert the party of eight nuns who had arrived in company with Bishop Grandin and Dr. Tabaret had been established there. These ladies are English speaking and will devote themselves to the conduct of a young ladies school, where the different arts and accomplishments will be taught.

DONALD McLEOD and D. S. Curry, of Brown & Curry, arrived on Sunday night last from Swift Current and Winnipeg. They left Swift Current on Sunday, June 24th. At that time the C.P.R. track was laid forty miles west of Medicine Hat, and the work was being proceeded with at an average rate of three miles per day. D. B. Wilson and outfit were still at the station when Messrs. McLeod and Curry left. Also the Laboucaux of Battle river settlement. J. Lamoureux just arrived at Swift Current as they left, and they met his freighting outfit at Red Deer forks. They met Fielders and party twenty miles this side of Swift Current and T. G. Hutchings close behind. They met S. Cunningham about thirty miles this side of the forks, and passed all the freighters within a distance of from forty to seventy miles this side the forks, on Sunday, the 1st inst. Swift Current was quite dead when they left and was likely to remain so. Chief Pia-pot, after a consultation with the commissioner, had handed back the medals and clothing which he had accepted from the government, as he did not wish to remain a treaty Indian any longer. He said that the government had promised him a reserve at Maple creek, and now that they refused to give it to him he considered the treaty broken and no longer binding upon him. Big Bear was expected daily at Red Deer forks on his way north when Messrs. McLeod and Curry passed, and there were a number of cattle brought there at the time by the Indian department for his use. Only about ten lodges were following Big Bear; the rest of the band was at or south of the boundary line. The horses stolen from Pierre Lavallier at the forks were taken by Bloods from the reserve near Ft. MacLeod. The agent happened to be at the reserve when the band of stolen horses was brought in, and when Lavallier arrived the greater part, but not all, of them were returned. Mr. McLeod could get no information concerning the expected mail route between Calgary and Edmonton.

J. VICKERS says that the Slave river, which empties Slave lake into the Athabasca, is a crooked stream, 250 feet in width, and about 40 miles in length. The upper part of the river has a smooth, strong current, and deep water, but for the last eighteen miles nearest its mouth it has many rapids, and is very shallow in low water. The banks in the upper part are low and in the lower part high, but heavily timbered with poplar and spruce throughout. This stream would be navigable for steamboats in high but not in low water. It would be quite possible to improve it so that it would be navigable in all stages of water. The country on either side is marshy and the soil poor. At the mouth of Slave river the Athabasca is running in a northeasterly direction and continues in that course for about 25 miles. It then turns to the south-east for about 40 miles to the Athabasca landing. For the whole distance the river is a wide, navigable stream, fully larger than the Saskatchewan, with no rapids and but few islands. The banks are high, and like all the rest of the country thickly timbered with poplar and spruce, most but not all of which is of good size. Mr. Vickers had not seen the part of the Peace river country from the forks to Dunvegan, but Mr. Thompson who examined it was quite as favorably impressed with the quality of the soil and the appearance of the country as all others who have seen it.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GEORGE A. WATSON, Barrister, Conveyancer, etc. Law office first door east of Jasper house, Edmonton.

\$5 REWARD.—Lost, between Edmonton and Ft. Saskatchewan, one Smith & Wesson revolver, 32 calibre, with two chambers loaded. The finder will please call at J. A. McDougall & Co.'s store.

SASKATCHEWAN DISTRICT COURT.—Division No. 3.—The sittings of the above court will be held in the school house, Edmonton, commencing at ten o'clock in the forenoon, on the 18th day of July, 1883. L. J. MUNRO, clerk of the court.

MASONIC.—Saskatchewan Lodge No. 17, G. R. M., A. F. & A. M.—A general meeting of the above lodge will be held in the Masonic Hall, Edmonton, on Monday, 16th inst., at 7.30 p.m. Visiting brethren cordially invited. By order of the W.M. W. STIFF, Secretary.

H. W. MCKENNEY,

(for A. L. Ashdown)

GENERAL MERCHANT.

A complete assortment of goods; must be sold at once.

Edmonton, July 14th, 1883.

JOHN SINCLAIR & CO.

The undersigned beg to announce to the public of Edmonton and vicinity that they are about to open up a business as

GENERAL MERCHANTS

In the above name, at the store in the

MASONIC HALL BUILDING.

By keeping always on hand a good stock of first-class articles at the lowest possible figures, and by strict attention to the wants of our customers we hope to obtain a fair share of public patronage.

Our stock of goods will be open in a day or two, when we trust all our friends will favor us with a call.

JOHN SINCLAIR,  
CHAS. SUTTER,  
COLIN FRASER.

Edmonton, 9th July, 1883.



**THE EDMONTON BULLETIN** is published every Saturday morning, at the office, Main street, Edmonton. Subscription—One Dollar per quarter (thirteen issues). Advertising Rates—Standing advertisements, five cents a line per quarter; transient advertisements, five cents a line each insertion; no advertisement inserted for less than One Dollar. **OLIVER & DUNLOP, Proprietors.**

EDMONTON BULLETIN, JULY 14, 1898.

#### THE LION AND THE LAMB.

When the lion and the lamb shall lie down together—the millennium has dawned—the strong will have ceased to oppress the weak, the rich to grind the poor, and the interests of the settler and the speculator will have become identical; but in the meantime, until that good day comes, the lamb has better keep out of the lion's path, the weak out of the reach of the strong, the poor out of the power of the rich, and the settler as far out of the clutches of the speculator as he can get.

The speculator stands towards the settler very much as the lion does to the lamb. The lion thrives at the lamb's expense, and the speculator at that of the settler. There are many speculators who are speculators and speculators who are settlers, but by far the most numerous class of those who are commonly called land speculators are those who simply and solely speculate in the increase in the value of the land caused by the labor of others. They do not make money themselves; they merely take from those who have already made it. To this class belong the so-called colonization societies.

These societies were organized ostensibly for the purpose of promoting settlement on a large scale in the unsettled portions of the North West, remote from the railway line. They were granted unoccupied lands with the understanding that they should at their own expense place a certain number of settlers upon them within a certain time, and in consideration of doing this they were to receive the land at the low figure of \$1 per acre. The idea was supposed to be to bring out settlers from the old country, place them on these lands, advance them the means to start work with, and afterwards charge them such a price for the land they were settled upon as would give the company a greater or less profit, according to the circumstances. To carry out this project would necessitate the laying out of a considerable amount of money by the company, besides paying for the land, and if there was any benefit in a pauper immigration the country would have it. But although 3,000,000 acres of land was granted away in this manner over a year ago, and although since that time shipload after shipload of immigrants have left the British ports for Canada, the first immigrant brought out by a colonization company has as yet failed to put in an appearance, and it is not recorded that one of the societies has as yet made the first attempt to secure the first immigrant. A scheme of assisted pauper immigration is being proposed whereby the Canadian government shall secure the British government in advances made to such people, but the Canadian colonization societies which were organized and received their grants of land to carry out a similar scheme are not heard of again. Where these companies carrying out their agreement in letter and spirit, whether they were an injury to the country or not might be open to argument. Holding the land as they do closed from settlement and making no effort to improve it they are certainly an injury, and when in addition they hold it without fulfilling or attempting to fulfil their agreements they are simply a swindle on the public, which the government may or may not put up with.

Of all these companies the Edmonton and Saskatchewan land company is or was the furthest from fulfilling the idea of a society for colonization purposes and the nearest to filling that of one for pure speculation. Four of its townships include the country on both sides of the Saskatchewan river between and inclusive of part of both the towns of Edmonton and Saskatchewan, taking in land valued at a very low estimate at from \$100 to \$1000 an acre on the town sites, and farming lands on both banks of the river settled from five to ten years ago, and well worth ten to twelve dollars an acre. Supposing

there to have been no other settlement than that along the river, it is clear that land adjoining that held at such a price must be very cheap at \$1 or \$2 an acre, especially when it is admitted to be of fine class quality and well situated in regard to every natural advantage. But when it is remembered that these townships are already well settled the inquiry of granting such land to a "colonization" company at any price, and especially at such a low price is seen, and the conclusion is inevitable that the case was grossly misrepresented to the government by the agent or agents of the society who applied for the grant. It is not surprising that the honest government aware of the circumstances could have granted land already so thoroughly colonized to a colonization company.

While we say that to grant such land to a "colonization" society on any terms was most unwarranted on the part of the government, and while nothing has been done so far by the company to show that they really mean to colonize and improve the land, the explanations made at the meeting of last night by Messrs. Scarth and Carvell, managing director and director of the society, were if not entirely satisfactory, as much so as could be expected. Mr. Scarth explained that with the matter of going the grant had nothing to do. He had merely been called in at an after date to assist in floating the scheme. For himself and on behalf of the company he promised that the rights of every settler before survey whether on odd or even sections would be respected both as to homestead and pre-emption and that the agreement of the company as to colonization would be faithfully carried out; that this colonization should commence as soon as the plans of the survey were approved, that the company would bring in improved seed and stock, would do their share towards public works and in every way assist in forwarding the interests of the place and people. The company desired to make money without injuring anyone. Similar expressions were made up of by Senator Carvell, that the company would fulfil the duties imposed upon them by the government both in letter and spirit. If this is done, and we are bound to suppose it will be, settlers before survey will have nothing to complain of in the company's practice—only in the principle upon which it received its grant.

We have opposed this and all other colonization societies on the principle that such speculation in land should be discouraged instead of being encouraged by the government. That it was in every way better that the land should pass directly out of the hands of the government into those of the settler. That where a middleman was allowed he must make a profit out of some one or other of the two parties, and that this profit might just as well be saved the party who actually needs the land and who will have to pay this profit—the settler—by his securing it directly from the original owner, the government. If the colonization company carry out the promises made by their representatives nothing more can be asked of them, but it will not alter the fact that in the latter end the difference between the amount they have actually expended on the land and the amount received from the sale of the land within it will be so much wealth taken away from the future improvement of the country, from the settlers who purchase the land and who would otherwise use it in its improvement. It avails not to say that the margin of profit to the company will be small. That is their look out. If it is large so much the better for them, and if it is small so much the worse. The fact remains that there should be no margin whatever between the government and the settler. The settler should receive his land at the lowest price, or the government, the country, and ultimately the settler himself should receive the benefit of the highest price. The company did not go into this speculation for small margins, and if they are small it will be because they cannot help it.

The strongest opposition to the company arose from the fear that settlers now on the company's tract would not be dealt fairly with. The representatives of the company have given every assurance that the full rights of all such will not only be respected but maintained by the company. This is very satis-

factory so far. But besides these promises means have been taken by the government to make every settler before survey within the tract secure in his rights without regard to the colonization society. The river settlers, of whose existence the government was aware, have been granted a river survey, and this belt has been specially exempted from the sale to the colonization company. In the agreement of sale to the society is embodied a condition that the company shall not interfere with settlers already on odd sections if there be any such, and land to the amount of 350 acres to each settler may be withdrawn from the sale to the company, presumably for the benefit of such settlers. In regard to the even sections, during a debate in the house, brought on by the memorial of the deputation sent down from this district to Ottawa last winter, when it was complained that the colonization society might so manage or mismanage the even sections as to turn them to their own instead of the public use, the minister of the interior said: "Land jobbers and land speculators may tell the persons who are frightened enough to buy off sections whether it is good or not. We cannot help that. All I can say with reference to these colonization companies is that there is not anything to prevent any settler going in and settling on any even numbered lot under the general regulation as to homestead and settling his claim at the end of three years." Mr. Scarth interprets this expression of the premier to mean that any intending settler can compel the company's agent to take his homestead entry for a part of any unoccupied even numbered section.

The disclaimers to the detriment of having so large a part of the most valuable land within its limits locked up in the hands of a company more or less speculative, is that in order to make anything out of their bargain the company, after putting on the required number of settlers must hold the residue of the land at a very high price, thereby deterring settlement and deterring the time when the district shall have attained that prosperity which a thorough settlement of its lands will cause. Considering the quality, situation and natural advantages of the land it may not be long before high prices are realized, but in the meantime so much of the country will be closed from settlement, and settlers who would really increase it in value will be kept out. The tide of immigration has turned in this direction at last and it is too bad that so much of the country best fitted for settlement and already partially settled should be kept closed. Even when the general value of the land rises to such a height that the company will be able to get the price they ask, the money that they will receive will pass at once out of the district, instead of being used in the improvement of the land itself as it otherwise almost certainly would be.

But, is it not to the interest of the company to have the land settled up and thereby made valuable as fast as possible? To a certain extent, yes. To the full extent, no. If the company owned the whole country then it would be necessary for them to induce settlement by parting with a portion of their land at low figures, or by other means, in order to make the remaining portion valuable; but owing only a block in the centre of an unsettled tract they have only to wait until the government land which adjoins theirs on all sides shall have been settled, when theirs will be almost as valuable as if they were settled upon, without any exertion or expense on the part of the company or parting with any more land than that absolutely necessary for the fulfilment of their agreement.

If the company were to proceed at once to settle up this tract as they might and could by putting two settlers on each section they would probably make very little profit. They would have to part with the land at comparatively low rates and allow to each man 320 acres, as that amount can yet be secured outside their grant, and land is not scarce. But next year when the right of pre-emption shall have ceased throughout the North West, they will have no difficulty in placing two settlers on half of each odd section, holding the remaining half of the odd sections for sale as long and at such a price as they please. The settlers need not be placed until five years from the time of getting the grant, and if the country progresses as fast as it may be rea-

sonably expected to, the company will have no difficulty in disposing of even the first half of the odd sections at very remunerative figures. With the even sections they have the privilege of purchasing from the government, the quarter-section on which any settler fails to take as a pre-emption when he is entitled to it.

If the government at Ottawa holds the company to the letter and spirit of their agreement, if the company live up to it, and the people here maintain their rights as settlers before survey, the society will not exercise such an influence for evil on or in the district; but if the government interprets the agreement of sale loosely, the society avoids its meaning by placing bogus homesteaders on the land and squeezing the present settlers as tightly as possible, or escape putting settlers on the land at all by making trips to Ottawa, and the settlers before survey give up their rights, the individual settler will be injured, the progress of the district retarded, and the company will, as Mr. George Gordon Dunstan said in the Winnipeg Sun, make a "big thing."

The company secured this land for the sole purpose of making money. Corporations have neither souls to be saved nor bodies to be kicked. Any one of a thousand reasons might induce the present company to sell out to another which might be as bad as this one may be good. The characters of the present members of the company, admitting them to be blameless, is no guarantee that the promises they have lately made will be carried out by their successors, beyond the points to which they are compelled. The lion of the Edmonton and Saskatchewan land company may be a very good hearted and mild mannered animal of its kind. But the kind is not good, and as in the case of other lions, the further it is off the safer the lamb will be. When time and events prove that the company is a benefit to this district we will be prepared to admit it, but until then we are obliged to hold the opinion that the probabilities are decidedly against this being the case. When we see the lion and the lamb lie down together we expect to see the lion get up alone.

#### NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

SEE

Our new advertisement next week of immense stock of

CROCKERY, HARDWARE, DRY GOODS, GROCERIES AND STOVES.

Get To arrive to day.

JOHN A. McDOUGALL & CO.



## CALGARY.

The Military colonization company recently drove in a band of horses and mares from Ft. MacLeod, for which they paid \$7,250.

J. J. Barter is expected to arrive from Oregon in August with a band of horses and cattle.

The North American contracting company are putting up a large warehouse on section eleven. This is to be their headquarters for forwarding supplies into the mountains.

Different parties have discovered rich silver leads in the mountains and have interested eastern capitalists. They are expected here soon with machinery to work the mines.

The North-West cattle company have finished their round up.

E Troop N.W.M.P., about 75 strong, are stationed here.

Mr. Gouin, government timber agent, arrived here lately, and has been inspecting timber limits on the Bow river and at other points.

Major Walker and family left by skiff for Medicine Hat lately, bound for Winnipeg.

G. C. King, late of I. G. Baker & Co., has put up a store on the east side of the Elbow. Part of his outfit has arrived; the balance is expected daily.

Dr. Henderson, late of Montreal, is putting up a frame dwelling on the east side of the Elbow, to be used as an office and drug store.

The bold navy is here, and some of the boys know it. The police went down to the camp recently to arrest one of them who had been combing a man's hair with a neckyoke. He wasn't there.

Angus McGillis had over ninety dollars stolen from his trunk and a saddle and bridle from the door of his tent. Civilization is advancing.

The ferry rates are 25c for foot passengers, 50c for horsemen, \$1 for horse and cart, \$1.50 for two horse vehicle, and 25c for each additional horse.

Calgary, June 21st, 1883.

## THE SECOND BOAT.

The Manitoba arrived from Prince Albert on Friday morning at seven o'clock. She left Prince Albert on Tuesday, the 3rd of July at 2 p.m. with 180 tons of freight for Edmonton and intermediate points. As the boat and its officers were all new to the river, the load heavy and the water low, the time made cannot be considered very bad. A small quantity of freight was put off at Battleford. About eighteen hours was lost between Battleford and Ft. Pitt, getting around and over sandbars. Twenty-five tons of freight was unloaded at Pitt. Victoria was reached on Wednesday night, and on Thursday night the boat lay up a few miles down the river. She would have had no difficulty in coming in that night had the pilot been well acquainted with the river. She met high water near Ft. Pitt, and had little difficulty from that point.

The officers are J. Lauderdale, captain; — Mowat, mate; P. Dorion, pilot; T. McPherson, 1st engineer; — Middleton, 2nd engineer; S. McClelland, clerk; R. Scott, steward. The passengers speak highly of the ability and courtesy of the officers from the captain down and praise the cabin accommodation and cookery as superior to that of any other boat on the river.

The Manitoba and Northcote will probably run from Prince Albert to Edmonton this season, while the Marquis and Northwest will run from Grand Rapids to Prince Albert, giving that settlement a boat a week. The Marquis and North-West are kept on the lower end of the route as they are larger boats and carry heavier loads than the Manitoba and the Northcote. The Lily will run on the South Branch this summer, and if that stream proves to be navigable the steamers will commence running next spring to Medicine Hat, which will allow of them starting two months earlier in the season.

The passengers who came through from Winnipeg left there on Monday, the 18th of June, on the first trip of the Princess. Lake Winnipeg opened very late this spring, and boats were unable to cross it before that time. They left Grand Rapids on the Northwest on Tuesday, the 22nd at 2 a.m. and arrived at Prince Albert on Sunday, the 1st of July. The Manitoba then loaded for Edmonton and started up on the 3rd.

Capt. Lauderdale thinks the Saskatchewan is reasonably well suited for navigation. He gives assurance that the company, whatever have been their shortcomings in the past, will use every endeavor from this time forward to do the freighting business of the Saskatchewan country, and in a business like manner, and that nothing short of the impossible will prevent satisfaction being given. The company cannot prevent low water, but as long as the water keeps up everything that can be done will be done.

The following is a list of the passengers: From Grand Rapids—E. Burbank and party of eight men, A. Barber, L. Kelly, P. Burns. From Cumberland—Rev. Pere Gastie. From Prince Albert—R. Watson, barrister, Mr. McNaughton, H.B.Co. land agent, H. W. McKenney, Rev. Pere Ledue, Rev. Dr. Tabaret. From Battleford—Judge Richardson, A. Macdonald, and Mr. Kingston. From Victoria—H. S. Young, of Lac la Biche. From Ft. Sas-

katchewan—Mrs. W. Calder and Mrs. Sgt. Parker. Also 25 men for the H.B.Co.

Freight was received for the following parties: Rev. A. C. Garrioch, Peace river, Kelly & McLeod, A. Dunlop, W. E. Traill, Slave lake, Mrs. G. Verey, W. Anderson, Rev. D. C. Sanderson, H. J. Moberley, Peace river, Roman Catholic missions at St. Albert and in Peace river and Athabasca districts, W. Henderson, Magnus Anderson, S. McKay, A. MacKenzie, W. Harvey, M. Lezette, G. A. Simpson, H. B. Round, Peace river, J. A. B. Milton, Peace river, R. Hardisty, L. D. Orde, J. McDougall, L. Kelly, P. Burns, Brown & Curry, E. A. Burbank, D. Maloney, W. L. Wood, J. Walters, Jas. Ross, Norris & Carey, D. S. McKay, John McMartin, W. Newton, C. H. Parlow, Indian department, A. Robertson, North-West mining company, hydraulic mining machinery, Mrs. W. J. Stewart, D. McLeod, J. T. Turner, T. Howard for I. G. Baker & Co., A. L. Ashdown.

To the editor of the Bulletin.

Sir—In your account of the meeting called on the 3rd inst. by Mr. Geo. A. Simpson, in the interest of the Edmonton and Saskatchewan land company, Mr. Simpson says: "The H.B.Co. lands are 8 and 26 in each township, except the north-west quarter of 26 in every fifth township north of the boundary." I am afraid Mr. Simpson has been misunderstood, as he could hardly have made such an erroneous statement.

The H.B.Co. own the whole of section 8 in every township and the south half and the north-west quarter of 26 in every township except those the numbers of which are evenly divisible by five, in which they own the whole of 26.

The territory in which these lands are owned extends from the boundary line on the north to a line drawn five miles north of and parallel to the North Saskatchewan river.

Some erroneous ideas exist as to the manner in which settlers on 8 and 26 are to be treated, and as to the prices to be charged for the company's lands in this vicinity. With respect to these questions I can only say that the honest settler need not be afraid of the treatment he shall receive as the company have always treated such cases in a liberal spirit and have no desire to crowd anyone. The prices to be charged for the lands will depend upon their position and quality, and will be reasonable enough to make them worthy of the attention of the settler.

A. W. KIPPEN,  
Land dept. H.B.Co.

[An apology is due Mr. Simpson for having so far misinterpreted what he said, and is hereby tendered. In the Bulletin of April 28th the case will be found to have been stated correctly.—E.]

## GENERAL NEWS.

The steamer Nevada is bringing 71 Mormons to America.

Butte city, Montana, stage coach was recently robbed of its treasure box and the valuables of the passengers.

The president of the bank of Montreal says that there is a feeling of business dullness the world over just now, and advises caution.

The French have captured Tamatave, the chief port of Madagascar. The people will make their stand at their capital in the interior, and will fight to the end.

The Northern Pacific road is open to Helena, Montana. Rates from St. Paul \$1.50 to \$1 per hundred per car load of 20,000 pounds, or from \$3 to \$1.70 per hundred on merchandise.

General Crook, who was reported gobbled by the Apaches, of Mexico, has appeared right side up with care, after having hunted the Indians to their stronghold and then defeated and captured three hundred of them.

The Mail patronizes the marquis of Lorne thusly: "If he has cause to be grateful to Canada for the opportunity afforded him of establishing a fame among the great servants of the state, we will consider that he repays us fully by continuing to be at home, or in whatever position he may be called, to still be then as for the five years past the friend of Canada."

The \$15,000,000 bridge connecting New York and Brooklyn, which was formally opened on May 24th, was baptized in blood on the 30th. A great crowd was crossing the bridge when suddenly a panic seized those on it, probably thinking that it was going to fall. They crowded towards the New York side and caused such a jam at the entrance that many persons were squeezed to death. To relieve the jam part of the side rail was taken away, when of course a great many were forced off the bridge altogether and fell to the ground sustaining terrible injuries. At least accounts twenty-five were known to have been killed and twenty-six seriously injured. A great many more were injured but were cared for by their friends before any account was taken of them. The total length of the bridge is 5,989 feet. The suspension part, from the tower on one side of the water to the tower on the other, is 4,595 feet. The height of the roadway in the centre is 135 feet and at the towers 118 feet.

## NOTICES.

**PARTIES** indebted to us by book account or otherwise are notified that unless the same are settled at once they will be placed in court for collection. A. MACDONALD & CO.

**NOTICE.**—All parties indebted to the late firm of Jas. Haly & Co. are hereby notified to pay the amount of their accounts to S. D. Mulkins before June 1st, as he has instructions to sue all parties whose accounts are not paid at that date.

**A GENERAL MEETING** of stockholders of the new paper about to be established in this place, will be held at the new hotel on Monday, 16th inst., at 7 p.m., for the election of officers and discussion of other matters. STUART D. MULKINS, secretary.

**TO LET**, on reasonable terms, at Ft. Saskatchewan, about 400 yards from police barracks, a four roomed house with frame kitchen attached. Would do either for a store or dwelling house, with convenient stable and outhouses. Apply to Robt. Belcher, Ft. Saskatchewan.

**NOTICE TO TRAVELLERS.**—The Calgary ferry is situated about a mile below the mouth of Nose creek. Travellers should leave the trail before it descends into the valley of Nose creek and keep on the bench land close to the river until the ferry is reached. Rates moderate. Special terms made with large outfits.

**PUBLIC NOTICE** is hereby given that all horses branded DL on the hip are the property of the Dominion Lands Office, and all parties are warned against having any horses thus branded in their possession unless authorized in writing by a proper officer of the Department of the Interior. E. DEVILLE, Chief Inspector of Government Surveys.

**NOTICE.**—All persons having claims to any of the odd sections, or parts thereof, in townships 53 and 54, ranges 23 and 24, and also those persons claiming river lots Nos. 25, 27, 29, 33, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 43, 45, in township 53, range 24, are required to file their claims in this office before the 24th day of July, instant. GEO. A. SIMPSON, agent. Office of the Edmonton and Saskatchewan land company (limited), Edmonton, 5th July, 1883.

**EDMONTON & SASKATCHEWAN LAND CO. OF CANADA (limited).**—Notice is hereby given that the land office for the registration of homesteads and pre-emptions and sale of lands in townships fifty-three and fifty-four, range twenty-three, and townships fifty-three, fifty-four, fifty-six and fifty-seven, in range twenty-four, all west of fourth initial meridian, has this day been opened. GEO. A. SIMPSON, agent.—Edmonton, June 28th, 1883.

## PROFESSIONAL.

**D. R. MUNRO**, Physician and Surgeon. Office first door west of Bulletin building, Main street, Edmonton.

**D. R. H. C. WILSON**, Physician & Surgeon. Office first building west of school house, block 6, H.B.Co. reserve, Edmonton.

**JOSEPH V. KILDAHL**, Solicitor of the High Court of Judicature in Ireland. Temporary office—Ross' hotel, Edmonton.

**JOHN B. McKILLIGAN**, Land Broker, Conveyancer, Notary Public, Commissioner in B.R., etc. Office, 366 Main street, Winnipeg.

**BLEECKER & HAMBLY**, Barristers, Notaries Public, Commissioners for taking Affidavits in Manitoba and Ontario. Office in Villiers & Pearson's old store, Main street, Edmonton.

**STUART D. MULKINS**, Notary Public and Conveyancer. Coal Claims and Timber Limits located, and general information afforded on application. Thirteen years experience in Manitoba and the North-West. Office first door east of Jasper House, Main street, Edmonton, N.W.T.

**W. M. STIFF**, Real Estate Agent, Accountant and Conveyancer. Property bought and sold on commission, accounts collected, estates managed for non-residents, information furnished to intending settlers. All correspondence promptly attended to. Office in Masonic Hall building, Main st., Edmonton.

**J. K. OSWALD**, late of Oswald Brothers, Montreal, Real Estate and Land Agent, and General Commission Broker, Calgary, N.W.T. All orders for purchase and sale of real estate, farms, ranches, range supplies, agricultural implements, horses, cattle, and other general business promptly attended to. References:—Major general Strange, Military colonization company's range, near Calgary; C. Sharples, Esq., Calgary; W. B. Scarth, Esq., Toronto; Hon. A. P. Caron, minister of militia, Ottawa; Lieut.-col. Irvine, chief commissioner N.W.M.P., Regina; C. Sweeney, bank of Montreal, Winnipeg; W. R. Oswald, Esq., Montreal; C. J. Wyld, Esq., Halifax, N.S.

## BUSINESS.

**J. R. BURTON**, Carpenter and Contractor. Estimates given. Doors, sash, etc., etc., made to order.

**JAMES ROSS**, Tinsmith, manufacturer of all kinds of tin, sheet iron and copper wares. Shop on Jasper Avenue, in rear of Methodist Church, Edmonton.

**SANDERSON & LOOBY**, General Blacksmiths. Horseshoeing a specialty. All kinds of repairing done neatly and quickly. Shop on Main street, Edmonton.

**ROBT. D. RICHARDSON**, wholesale and retail Bookseller, Stationer, Blank Book Manufacturer and Fine Job Printer. The corner next the post office, Winnipeg.

**ST. JEAN BROS.**, Cabinet Makers, and dealers in all kinds of household furniture. With new and improved machinery, are prepared to execute orders on short notice. Steam factory, Main st., Edmonton.

**BANNATYNE & CO.**, successors to A. G. B. Bannatyne, Wholesale Grocers, and dealers in provisions, wines and liquors. Special attention given to packing goods for the North-West. 383 Main street, Winnipeg.—A. R. J. Bannatyne, Andrew Strang.

**JAMES McDONALD**, Builder and Contractor. Sash and doors on hand and made to order. Plans and estimates of buildings furnished. Everything done with neatness and despatch. Office and shop, Main st., Edmonton.

**CLARKSON & TOLHURST**, Merchant Tailors and Gentlemen's Outfitters. A choice assortment of Scotch and English Tweeds always on hand. All orders by mail, accompanied by remittance, will receive prompt attention. No. 253 Main street, Winnipeg.

**STALKER & HUTCHINGS**, wholesale and retail dealers in and manufacturers of Horse Clothing, Harness and Saddlery. Special attention paid to orders from the North-West. Wholesale—419 Main street, Winnipeg. Retail—307 Main street, Winnipeg, and opposite post office, Portage la Prairie.

## HOTELS.

**JASPER HOUSE**, north side of Main street. The only brick building in Edmonton. First-class weekly and daily board at reasonable rates. Good stabling in connection. J. GOODRIDGE, Proprietor.

**RESTAURANT.**—F. Pagerie has opened a restaurant in Jas. McDonald's building, opposite Frank Oliver's store, and solicits a share of the patronage of his friends and the public generally. Meals at all hours—50c each, 10 for \$4.50, and 21 for \$9. Pies, cakes and bread always on hand and for sale.

**EDMONTON HOTEL**, the pioneer house of entertainment west of Portage la Prairie. An extensive addition has been made to this establishment which now offers superior accommodation to my old patrons and the travelling public. A first-class billiard room. Good stabling attached. DONALD ROSS, Proprietor.

## CHURCHES.

**ST. JOACHIM'S, R. C. CHURCH**, Edmonton.—Mass at 10 a.m. every Sunday. Sermon in English and Cree. Afternoon services at 3 o'clock. C. SCOLLEN, O.M.I.

**METHODIST CHURCH OF CANADA.**—D. C. Sanderson, Pastor. Hours of service, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath School, 2.30 p.m. Prayer meeting and lecture, Wednesday evening at 7 p.m.

**CHURCH OF ENGLAND—All Saints.**—Incumbent, Rev. Canon Newton, Ph. Doc. Services on Sundays at 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. Indian service at the close of the afternoon service. Residence at the Hermitage. Members of the church coming to Edmonton are invited to call on the clergyman.

**EDMONTON PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.**—Pastor—the Rev. Andrew B. Baird, M.A., B.D. Sabbath services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath school at 2.30 p.m. Prayer meeting and meeting for the practice of sacred music on Friday evening at 7.30. The usual Sabbath morning service will be interrupted by Mr. Baird's monthly visit to Fort Saskatchewan, on July 22nd.

## MENICHO & CHAMBERLAYNE.

**GENERAL MERCHANTS, FORT SASKATCHEWAN.** Will keep constantly on hand a first-class assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries and Hardware, especially selected for the trade there which will be sold at the lowest prices for cash.

Remember the place—Haly's old store, east of the fort.



